

JAPAN VS. CHINA.

The Case Now Being Tried in the Stern Court of War.

ESTIMATING THE CHANCES.

Japan Has the Advantage by Sea and China by Land—A Canoe for China's Delay Foreign Officers to Be Secured.

Vancouver, B. C., July 24.—A despatch from Cenpo unic est of July 5, giving latest news received at Yokohama and that China appear to be moving back from action in Korea for various reasons, one of which is probably the festival in honor of the Empress Dowager's sixtieth birthday. On July 4 the Japanese ship *Tsun*, an unarmored cruiser, arrived with about 800 troops who were landed.

A telegram was received at Tokio from Tien-Tsin on the 1st instant, to the effect that the Chinese government proposes to engage English officers for the navy and German officers for the army.

Japan's Position.

Yokohama, July 28.—A long statement has been sent out from an authoritative source explaining Japan's position. It is claimed that Japan has never gone beyond the rights given her by the treaty of 1885. The statement rehearses Japan's demands as presented to the government at Peking and declares that for results the policy of China will be accountable for it. It is impossible to say the statement, in conclusion, to conjecture what caused China's attitude in the face of Japan's indisputable rights.

COUNTING THE CHANCES.

Probabilities of the War Now Begun.

Tien-Tsin, China, July 28.—The gravity of the situation is fully realized here, now that hostilities between China and Japan have commenced. While no formal declaration of war, according to the usual diplomatic forms, has been made, either at Tokio or at Peking, the governments of both countries recognize that an actual state of war exists and more collisions between the forces of the countries are expected.

Considerable anxiety is expressed here at the result of the war. The general opinion seems to be that while Japan may be looked upon as likely to score the first victories, the Chinese troops will eventually drive the Japanese out of Korea, even if millions of people have to be sent to the front to do so. Parleys are still in progress and there is a vague chance that in spite of the commencement of hostilities, some amicable arrangement may be arrived at.

Should this be the case the naval engagements already known to have taken place between the Chinese and Japanese fleets will be mutually disengaged otherwise these collisions will be held to constitute a "casus belli." But to all intents and purposes war has been declared. Nobody here close to the authorities at Peking, believes for a moment that the disputes can be settled without bloodshed.

The Chinese and Japanese hate each other and now that the first shots have been exchanged and China has had the worst of the engagements, nothing but a decisive struggle between the two countries can be anticipated. Of course interests of both the large commercial interests at stake are leaving no stone unturned to smooth over the difficulties which have arisen. Japan has been preparing for this very crisis for years and for that reason if for no other, she will resent any European interference. This, however, will be done with dignified politeness, but she will firmly refuse to sheath the sword now that it has been drawn and is victorious in the first engagements over the hated foe.

The first overt act of war occurred on Tuesday evening. The Japanese fired upon the junk steamer *Kow Shung*, belonging to Hugh Matheson & Co., London, which had been chartered by the Chinese government to convey troops to Korea. The details of this engagement are not yet obtainable as the facts are carefully withheld from the public and will be so with held until there is no longer the slightest chance of averting a bloody war between China and Japan. But according to advices received, a Japanese cruiser sighted the *Kow Shung* and ran within easy range of her. She signalled the transport to put back. The transport continued steaming ahead until the cruiser fired a shot at her. No attention was paid to this, according to the story, the Japanese cruiser opened fire upon the transport in earnest, but a number of shot into her and the transport eventually sank, with all hands. The number of people drowned is not known, but it is believed that there must have been about a thousand Chinese soldiers on board.

A number of trading boats belonging to Chinese companies which have been intimately connected with the Matheson steamer Chinese commercial service have been taken over to Hugh Matheson & Co. and are flying the British flag. The *Kow Shung* is a vessel of about 14,000 tons and has been sailing in the Chinese seas for some time past. The claim officials seem to look upon the war with Japan as likely to be the result of the war can never be in doubt.

So far as the two navies are concerned, China has about 30 warships large and small of which five are fairly good armored ships, armed with Krupp guns. In addition she has chartered a number of transports which are being armed as rapidly as possible and with the best guns China is able to procure.

On the other hand, the Japanese navy consists of about 30 war vessels, including five armored ships, carrying Krupp guns. So far as the warships are concerned, it will thus be seen that the two navies in numbers are about evenly matched, although the Chinese battleships carry heavier guns than those of Japan. But it is believed that the Japanese naval officers are superior to those of China and the Japanese warships are also believed to be in better condition than the Chinese.

The war, however, is not likely to be decided by sea fights. There is a peninsula virtually forming part of China and down this peninsula from the north can pour arms after arms until she drives the Japanese into the sea. Japan is able no doubt, to defend herself in her own territory, but nobody here believes that China will make any such an attempt.

Very little accurate news is obtainable here from Seoul. It is known, however, that the British and United States warships at Cenpo have landed detachments of marines, which have been sent to Seoul in order to protect the respective legations of Great Britain and the United States. At Seoul a conference is to have occurred between the Japanese and some Chinese and Korean sojourners,

the Japanese forces being the victors. Shortly afterwards the Japanese made a prisoner of the King of Korea, and it is said that he gave either seat him, or intend to send him to Japan, where he will be detained until the war is over.

Rumor has it that that there has been a second fight at sea between the Japanese and Chinese warships. A Japanese cruiser is said to have engaged a Chinese cruiser conveying a transport, sinking the cruiser. This report, however, may have reference to the sinking of the *Kow Shung*, already detailed, although the sinking of this steamer is said to have occurred on Wednesday, not and the second engagement is reported to have taken place on Wednesday.

Japan's Strength and Weakness.

Washington, July 28.—A member of the cabinet referring to the reported declaration of war between China and Japan, said: "Undoubtedly there has been no declaration of war, but we have heard that from our own sources and from Japan. There are some facts relative to the strained relations between China and Japan which appear to be imperfectly understood in this country. The Japanese government is more progressive than the Japanese people are and the Japanese are more progressive than the Chinese people are. The Japanese government has sent young men to the United States, to England, and to Europe generally, and they have obtained education and made rapid advancement.

In the one country of the Orient which has assumed the manners of our civilization. The progress of the present government is to lift Japan out of the beaten track of the Oriental system and to make that country the advance post of civilization in the Orient.

"But this progress has been too rapid for the people. The Japanese masses have not been lifted up to the high plane of civilization which the government occupies and to which its leaders seek to bring the people. The consequence is that there is a very great deal of unrest in Japan, and there is a serious danger of a revolt on the part of many Japanese led by ignorant and vicious leaders to overthrow the present dynasty. That, I believe, is one of the reasons of the aggressive attitude of Japan toward China in the matter of Korea. The Japanese government has maintained its army in Korea under circumstances which are well known, and adheres to the resolute attitude as regards China undoubtedly for the exterior political purpose at home of the Japanese in the attainment of the discontented masses of the Japanese in their revolt against the policy of the present government of Japan to foreign complications.

"The Japanese government is not anxious to go to war with China, but it is much more anxious to have a war with China than to suppress a rebellion of its own people. The Japanese government would not be supposed to be able to enter into a contest with the empire of China, with the many millions of people of the latter country controls. But it is to be forgotten that when China could not defend itself, Japan upon the land, the Japanese government could with the same certainty defeat China on the sea. The Japanese have an excellent navy. They have modern war ships commanded by officers who are thoroughly competent and who have been educated in the best schools of Europe and the United States.

"The ordnance and armament are of the most approved patterns. The Chinese navy is greatly inferior, and the Japanese could undoubtedly overcome the Chinese in a battle on the sea. If such a result should follow the prestige which the Japanese government would secure at home would enable it to overcome internal dissensions. If a war does ensue and the Japanese should be victorious, undoubtedly the result would be to recruit the discontented masses in Japan to the present dynasty and probably to prevent a revolt.

"The United States has been friendly to Japan," continued the cabinet officer, "and it is probable that our friendship, while it has been of great benefit to the Japanese government, may have been an absolute curse to the people of Japan. It is to say as far as enabling it to secure the absolute control over the people of the empire is concerned. There is a growing suspicion between the Japanese government and the people of the empire which is due in part to the friendship which the Japanese government has, not only toward the United States, but toward other civilized powers. If there should be a declaration of war between China and Japan, the result would be awaited with interest. It is said the United States government tendered its good offices to settle and disputes which may have arisen between Japan and China.

It is to be noted, as has been stated in the sensations press, any attempt on the part of the present administration of the United States to take sides with China or with Japan. The only object has been while maintaining the friendship of the government toward both China and Japan, to avert, as far as possible, by friendly mediation, the threatened conflict between the two countries.

A Sudden Death.

Louis Washington, a colored man who has been for several years in the employ of T. E. Robinson, the druggist, died yesterday morning of congestion of the lungs.

His demise was sudden and, it is stated, the result of inhaling the fumes of sulphuric acid. An accident occurred Thursday night in the store in which a bottle of sulphuric acid was broken and "Was," as he was familiarly called, came up to it. He breathed in the fumes of the acid and was at the time of his death not at all immediate sickness but complained of his amazing lungs sore. He was found dead yesterday morning. He was 38 years of age and leaves a wife and four children who are a distance near Peyton. They were seen for the first time.

Mr. Fred Robinson is a son, as a result of the same family but not seriously ill.

Skipped for Parts Unknown.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, July 28.—W. T. Foster, who recently married Miss Klemm of Colorado Springs, is very well in Cripple Creek just now on a charge of receiving money under false pretenses. He cast a check for \$50 at Baker & Co. on June 21st, borrowing a horse and buggy, and up to a short time ago had not been able to materialize. Warrants are out for his arrest.

The claim officials seem to look upon the war with Japan as likely to be the result of the war can never be in doubt.

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FOREST FIRES.

The Prairied Drought Gets Things Ready to Burn.

FACT-EX TOWN DESTROYED.

The Loss of Life Already Considerable—Details of the Destruction of Phi Lips' Relic's Promptly Forwarded.

Stevens Point, Wis., July 26.—Business houses, churches, court houses, and schools about 7:10 a.m. were up in smoke. It is estimated that 15 to 20 houses have been lost, the victim being either burned or crowded in the air as their attempt to escape. So far three bodies have been found, and the rains are being searched for others. Over 1,500 people are without shelter, food or clothing. The condition is terrible and many are without subsistence.

Seventeen persons are reported crowded trying to cross the river in boats. A portion of the crowd was exhausted.

THE LOSS AT 2:25.

Twelve People are Known to Have Been Burned to Death.

Madison, Wis., July 26.—Three thousand people have been made homeless here by the forest fire. Not a building is left standing in the town and property was not as between \$100,000 and \$200,000 was lost.

When the fire reached the city it swept from house to house and in an hour had wrapped the entire village in flames. The people fled to the railway where trains were started and they were just conveyed to neighboring towns. Noting out a few persons were saved. The heavier ones by the fire are those of the John R. Davis Lumber company \$200,000 and Fayette Saw, \$100,000.

Two people are known to have lost their lives. The dead are: Frank C. Clegg, an employee of the company, and his wife, two-year-old son, James Lee, and his wife, five children; Mrs. David Bryden, and two children.

READY RELIEF.

Supplies Sent to the Sufferers from the Forest Fire.

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WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Author and Publisher.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment requiring the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. This action will have the effect of making more prominent the discussion of a question to which considerable attention has already been given. At the present time, as most Americans know, Senators are elected by vote of the legislatures of the States, and the intrigues and wire-pullings connected with these elections form a very important part of State politics. To accomplish the desired change it will be necessary, in addition to the vote taken in the House of Representatives, that the amendment shall receive the approval of the Senate, and that thereafter it shall be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

The objections which are urged against the present system of electing United States Senators are numerous, plainly evident and of considerable force. It is urged in the first place that under the present system the Senators do not represent the wishes of their constituents with sufficient directness, and that their independence leads them to a disregard of public opinion. It is furthermore claimed that under the present methods Senators owe their appointment not so much to their qualifications for the position as to their ability in political chancery, and their ability to procure votes by underhand methods. It is much easier, say the critics, to corrupt a legislature than it would be to buy an election at the hands of the people or to secure a nomination in a State convention.

Another objection of considerable importance urged against the indirect method of Senatorial elections is that under the present plan they assume an importance in State politics to which they are not justly entitled and which is damaging to the interests of the State. Nearly all the States of the Union have had experiences of this kind, where the relative merits of candidates for the legislature and the fate of most important measures have been overlooked in the desire to win for this man or that the position of United States Senator. Under the same influence legislatures having assembled have become engaged in bitter and protracted contests to the total neglect of the business of the State and in some cases have actually reached the limit of their session and have adjourned without either electing a Senator or transacting any of the business for which they were supposed to have been called together.

But important as these objections are, it must not be thought that there is nothing to be said on the other side. It is not to be supposed that such a provision would have been incorporated in the constitution except for very good reasons. The fundamental instrument of our government has had a wonderful, it might almost be said a miraculous, success, and a very heavy burden of proof rests upon those who seek to make any change in its provisions. Many of the arguments in favor of a change may be offset by the very evident determination of the founders of the constitution to make the Senators somewhat less susceptible to sudden changes in public sentiment than the members of the House of Representatives and to secure an adequate representation in the national government for the States as States.

The five aims with which the Senate was created are set forth by Hamilton as follows:

To conciliate the spirit of independence in the several States, by giving each, however small, equal representation with every other, however large, in one branch of the national government.

To create a council qualified, by its moderate size and the experience of its members, to advise and check the President in the exercise of his powers of appointing to office, and concluding treaties.

To restrain the impetuosity and fickleness of the popular House, and guard against the effects of gusts of passion or sudden changes of opinion in the people.

To provide a body of men whose greater experience, longer term of membership, and comparative independence of popular election, would make them an element of stability in the government of the nation, enabling it to maintain its character in the eyes of foreign States, and to preserve a continuity of policy at home and abroad.

To establish a court proper for the trial of impeachments, a remedy deemed necessary to prevent abuse of power by the executive.

It is plainly evident that nearly if not all of these aims are better secured by an indirect election of the Senators, while many of the abuses complained of as arising from the contests in the State legislatures might be obviated by the adoption of proper rules for their conduct, without doing away with the system altogether.

The fact that some States are adopting the practice of formal nominations for United States Senators in the party conventions, while others accomplish the same results more indirectly, would indicate that the people are ready for the proposed change, but on the other hand the fact that the change can only be made through a constitutional amendment requiring the consent of the Senate end of three-fourths of the States points at least to delay. It is a wise conservatism which prompts the American people to be slow about making radical changes in their system of government. Certainly there is nothing in the change now proposed to require especial haste. City which is unsafe from any me, how

and there will no doubt be ample opportunity for fullest discussion and consideration.

TRUE AND LIED.

What Davis H. Waite, Governor of the State of Colorado, said during his political campaigning tour, said of the State of which we used to be proud:

"Things are bad in Colorado. The bulk of the real estate sales in the city of Denver are by the sheriff. I hear of no sales at any moment except by him and the prices he gets are simply ruinous. The people have found out that the trouble is to be charged up to the Governor of Colorado, and there will be a regular landslide of the people's party in Colorado this year." When I reached George town, Colo., the other day and made a speech there, it is a city of about 2000 people. A friend of mine, after I had made my speech, said to me, "There are only two Democrats and six Republicans in the whole city."

He referred to the Tarnsby outrage in Colorado Springs, and said that the Coloradoans are to the present of the State generally had justified the outrage.

He spoke about the very franking going for it's lies and the whole round, even because Tarnsby was a member of the People's party. He then raised himself to full height and roared: "The Denver and Colorado Springs newspapers have lied in the past 40 days that the State of Colorado would be better off if the Governor was dead."

The Governor condemned the action of the federal authorities in sending troops into States where they had not been requested by the Governors thereof. In many tones, he exclaimed: "The United States Judges of Illinois and Colorado are arresting men without warrants, trying them without juries and convicting them without evidence."

It is a tissue of truth and falsehood worthy of Colorado's disgrace. Things are bad in Colorado, but the people have learned who is responsible for it. According to the principles of the Populists capital is a crime; industry and thrift, a folly; and all the wisdom of police experience, a delusion and a snare. What wonder then that with the success of such a party, capital should be timid, industry paralyzed, immigration and investment checked.

Add to this the insane and traitorous stamp speeches of old "Boob-to-the-bristles" Waite, his reckless determination to advance his own political interests at all hazards. His disgraceful abandonment of life and property in Denver to the mercy of criminals and vagabonds in order to turn the police department of that city into a political machine, his open disregard of the law, the constitution and of his oath of office in sending the armed militia of the State to stand between criminals and the forces of law and to prevent the execution of justice, and finally his fatuous and impotent opposition to the execution of law by the United States courts, and what more is necessary to explain the unhappy situation of our State and to cause people to realize, not in any threatening or vengeful sense, but in sadness and relief, but in sadness and regret, the truth of the words that come from Waite's own lips in Cheyenne: "The State of Colorado would be better if its Governor were dead."

So far Waite is an accident; his party a public calamity, severe but passing; the condition of business and industry in the State and the decline of credit, nothing from which we cannot recover. The election this fall will show whether "Things are bad in Colorado" is to be the permanent condition, whether we are to be governed by Law or by Anarchy and Despotism, whether capital is to be invited or repelled, whether intelligent people are to be attracted to Colorado or driven away from it, whether progress and development are to be hastened or indefinitely retarded, whether sense, reason and wisdom are to rule our political life or whether public offices and public authority are to be committed w. to our full knowledge for another term to the recklessness and insatiate theorists who have already severely injured our credit and reputation abroad and brought our domestic affairs to the verge of ruin.

God save the Commonwealth of Colorado!

CITIZENS OR SLAVES?

When Governor Waite first used the State militia to protect criminals against the officers of the law, he violated the constitution, overthrew the republican form of government in this State, and constituted himself a military despot. Thereafter, the life liberty and property of no man have been secure; they have been enjoyed simply on sufferance of the Governor so far as his power extended.

How completely these things are true was demonstrated on Wednesday evening when citizens of Colorado Springs were illegally arrested and hurried to jail, and an attempt was made to prevent the accused men from getting bail and even from being confined in a safe place.

The courts of this county are open; the officers of the law are ready to serve any legal process; no excuse whatever exists for any extraordinary or violent proceedings. And yet Governor Waite, afraid even to come to the city himself, afraid to trust to legal measures, sends down here two men from another county to be sworn in as special constables by a justice of the peace at Colorado City, commissions another man as "special agent" and arrests and incarcerates three citizens of Colorado Springs.

Furthermore, it is known that these illegal and irresponsible agents have now in their possession an indefinite number of warrants of arrest, some of them said to be made out for "Richard Roe and John Doe," ready to be served on any man whom the Governor or his too considerate obtrusive, and two of them to the everlasting shame of Waite and Tarnsby. It is said made out for women.

Heretofore, although it was known that the Governor had declared himself a despot superior to all law, he has been restrained from the exercise of his assumed power in this city by a wholesome fear. If this outrage on Messrs. Kuhn, Kneen and Rabbeke were allowed to go unpunished, if there were no effective protest against this invasion of "the rights of citizens," then no man in El Paso county would be safe from seizure by the private "special agents" of the Governor.

It is known that these agents are to be slow about making radical changes in their system of government. Certainly there is nothing in the change now proposed to require especial haste. City which is unsafe from any me, how

ever small, that might choose to break records as Tarnsby, or the man and grave and preparing his own coffin, and much as El Paso were an island; for in this case, which is to the east we hope to assist at the obsequies before a great while.

Governor Waite must be made to understand that however he may have succeeded in the conviction and denial of some other army that should undertake to march

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from Pekin to Seoul overland would have force than that of the Legations, to traverse a hundred miles of mountainous country, through most of which is

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Sierré and the District. They are

practically impossible.

So far as China and Japan are concerned, therefore, this must be a sea con-

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uation of the Japanese, and the Chinese troops are massing for the in-

vasion of Korea.

It seems that war has now gone so far

between China and Japan, that there is probably very little hope of settling the matter peaceably, by arbitration or otherwise. A Chinese troop ship has already been sunk by the Japanese, and the

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vasion of Korea.

There has recently been a rebellion in Korea, when the King could scarcely

keep his troops in order, and during which the lives

and property of foreigners were not safe.

Japan insisted on keeping troops there

for the protection of Japanese interests.

By the treaty of Tien-Tsin both Japan

and China have the right to keep troops

in Korea for the protection of their re-

spective interests, on due notice being given to the other party. China has sig-

nified her willingness to withdraw her

troops if Japan will do the same, but Japan is not willing, so long as the King of Korea is unable to maintain law and order in his dominions. That seems to be the origin of the present war.

The report that China is preparing to send a large army into Korea overland needs confirmation. The difficulties in the way of such an enterprise are very great, and the sea route is much easier. Still, if Japan's navy is strong enough to control the sea route absolutely, the land route may possibly be chosen.

UNITED PRESS FRANCHISE.

It was stated in yesterday's Republic that Governor Waite is seriously con-

sidering the question of sending the State

to Colorado Springs to enforce the

orders of Special Agent Bates. We trust

that this statement is not true, or at least

that the serious consideration of the Gov-

ernor will lead him to see unwise

such a course.

Without referring in detail to the char-

acter of the man whom Dictator Waite

has selected and commissioned as his

special agent, it may be briefly said that

he has no legal power to interrupt or

supersede the peaceful operation of the

regular courts. The officers of the county

and of the District court are within the

jurisdiction of the City and will remain

so, and the ordering of the State militia

to this city to overthrow their authority

and establish that of Special Agent Bates

would be Revoltion, and nothing else.

The conquest and subjugation of El

Paso county by Dictator Waite is impos-

sible. If war comes to us we have

not enough men enough and arms

enough to resist invasion and revolution

until United States troops can be brought

to protect the rights which are guar-

anteed to us by the Constitution of our

National government.

We do not however believe that even

Governor Waite intends to overthrow

the civil authority and accomplish revolution

in El Paso county. His purpose is politi-

cal rather than military. He carries the

torch of the incendiary, but dangerous as

the occupant is, he is only playing with

fire. The great per is that something

may happen which he does not intend,

that some spark may escape which he can

not control.

Of one thing we beg to assure Davis E.

Waite, Governor of Colorado, and we

will say our words to be taken as deliberate

and carefully weighed. The people of

Colorado Springs are in no mood for

trifling. What may be play for the Gov-

ernor involves our property rights, our

personal liberties, the safety of our homes

and families. Governor Waite is stand-

ing on the road which leads to Revolu-

tion; how far he intends to travel the

dangerous path we do not know, but

we can assure him that his steps will be

resisted. If necessary at the risk of every

dollar and of every life in Colorado

Spring.

MORE POPULIST FOLLY.

They say this misery loves company.

On that ground we might be glad to see

the resolutions which certain citizens of

South Dakota have sent to Congress; for

they remind one of

two things for August is remarkable for the ending of "Truly," and the unsummerly outer features. Of the former we shall write more at length when we review "what remarkable move," "in extenso," as we propose to do for the long. Suffice it to say that the end is a story, and that the story is a classic. "It's not soon to be a classic," is the addition. English fiction, Truly, has a story, and that the story is a classic. "It's not soon to be a classic," is the addition. Literature: an excellent, disagreeable and repulsive as he is, is also a character in serial form not to be better than get in permanent shape for a book to be read and kept and read again.

Of the features that especially certain this summer, there are not less than seven, of which the first, and to all who know the Jersey coast the most interesting, is Julian Ralph's "Old Man Mouth." This is a most delightful and entertaining account of the Monmouth county coast and bays, with some references to the past history of the region. As he says, it is a small part of a large menu which might be served up, but it is very good. Whether there is a New Jersey is a great state, with a glorious history, and it is just as well to let the general reader know it once in a while. Mr. Alfred Percival Graves has two sea-birds, the first of which is "Sail on" is good of its kind. The other, like "Kephysus," is in its first "Up the Norway Coast" is a story and a tale by George Card Pease, they illustrated. It is a good deal like most other articles of the sort. Frederic Remington writes and draws pictures of "Stubbe and Sough" (Ozark). His works include "Poem of Antiquity" (1882), "Poem of the Nouvelles" (1884), "Two Friends" (1888), "Poems Composted" (1889), "Poems of the Quies" (1890), and "Poems of Park." Mr. Mathews makes a collection of "A Vise in Canada," "Achryalus, Horace, Sapphoes and Burroughs," "Anacron, Homer, Esopoc," "W. H. Gibson," "New Edible," "Caudous," and "Mushrooms" may help some people to better eating than they otherwise get.

Of the literary features, the two most interesting, after "Truly," and besides Mr. Warren's new story, "The Golden House," are Mr. Howells' recollections of his first visit to New England, and Mr. Stanley's recollections of a correspondence. The latter is to a newspaper, and intensely interesting, and he will write to us that Mr. Howells must have been a tremendously self-conscious, collected, and awkward youth.

In the departments there is a very good editorial, "The Study" by Mr. Warner on "The American Spirit," and a characteristic extra-organ in the "Drawer" by T. A. Janvier, together with some of Fung's verses and a few other amusing things. All together the contents make up what may be said to be in the very best sense one of the most timely numbers of the magazine ever issued.

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It is reported that Mr. Edward Seaward intends to publish a new book this year, especially the children's books, are the most popular in the country.

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LITERARY NOTES.

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Charles-Marie Leconte de Lisle, the French poet, died on the 1st of August. He was born on the 1st of June on 1802, and died on the 1st of August. He was settled in Paris early in 1828, and died on the 1st of August. He was a follower of the first of Francois Stoeber, the socialist. Leconte de Lisle is best known for his poems, "Poem of the Great Gods" and "Poem of the Orient." His works include "Poem of Antiquity" (1882), "Poem of the Nouvelles" (1884), "Two Friends" (1888), "Poems Composted" (1889), "Poems of the Quies" (1890), and "Poems of Park." Mr. Mathews makes a collection of "A Vise in Canada," "Achryalus, Horace, Sapphoes and Burroughs," "Anacron, Homer, Esopoc," "W. H. Gibson," "New Edible," "Caudous," and "Mushrooms" may help some people to better eating than they otherwise get.

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The complete novel in the August number of Lippincott's is "Sweetheart" by Maurice Thompson. The scene is laid in St. Louis, on the Gulf of Mexico, and the charming heroine has a quartette of loves, and no little difficulty in deciding between them. This well-known author has done no better work.

Louise Stockton's "A Mesh of Politics" is concluded. Other short stories are "At the Rough and Tumble Landing" by Professor Charles C. Roberts; "A Military Maneuver" by Kate Lee Ashley; "The Everlasting" by Charles McIlvaine; and "An American in the Keys," by John St. Louis.

Thomas Stinson Jarvis contributes an acute and suggestive essay on "Feminine Phases," and Charles Henry Webb discusses "Uncared-for Cats" in a humanly humorous vein.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood supplies interesting reminiscences of "Washington Before the War," and Elizabeth Baskin writes on "Musics and Morts," George Grantham Bain on "Newspaper Tales," and Will Clemens on "Chinese Ships" and their peculiar scenes.

The poetry of the number is by Margaret Gilman George, Dora Read Goodfellow, Fannie Bent Dillingham, and Professor John E. Tabb.

McClure's Magazine for August supplies a companion piece to Mr. Hamlin Garland's striking description of "Homestead," published in the June number, a no less striking description of life in the depths of a coal mine, by Stephen Crane; and the strong points in Mr. Crane's description are emphasized, as were the strong points in Mr. Garland's, by a remarkable series of pictures. A paper of personal recollections, by S. H. M. Byers, does for General Sherman what the notable series of papers published in the May number did for General Grant, making manifest in all his strength and grandeur the character of the actual man. As a member of Sherman's staff, and his intimate friend for twenty-five years, Mr. Byers enjoyed rare opportunities for studying his subject, and his paper shows that he appreciated and made the most of them. A notable series of portraits of Sherman accompany the article. Professor Henry Drummond's new novel, "The Ascent of Man," is regarded by Dr. Washington Gladden as "one of the best and most striking phenomena in the world of thought," and under the title of "The New Evolution" he devotes a paper in this book to "the shooting whilst the book signifies. The whole subject of the book is reviewed, and the conclusion of Professor Drummond enforced, that not selfishness, but love, is the law of nature as well as of morality. An illustrated article entitled "An Advance of the Cross" by Charles Theodore Murray, lays bare the mystery of that "member of the Santa Claus family," the circus poster, and exhibits the elaborate and costly system with which great circuses are now advertised. The number contains two thrilling stories from real life: "The Buried Dead" of the "New War" by T. J. Mackay, and a rail road story, "The Death Run" by C. Warman. The other stories are one by Robert Barr, one by Conan Doyle, and a notable strike story, "The Mistress of the Foundry." Besides the Sherman portraits, there are series of portraits of President Garfield and Louise Chandler Moulton.

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